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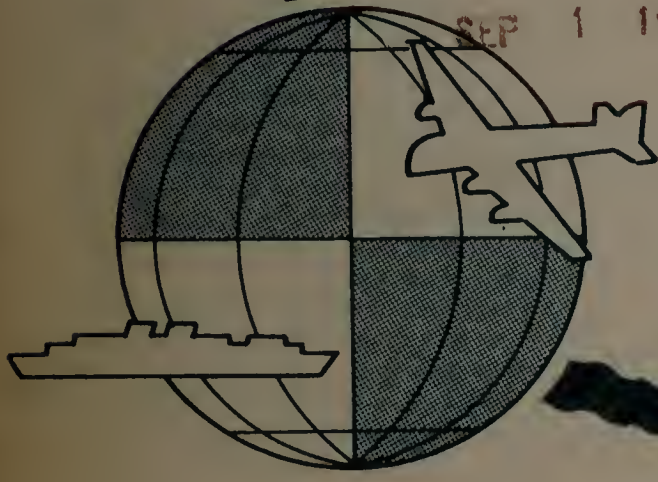
Helpful Hints

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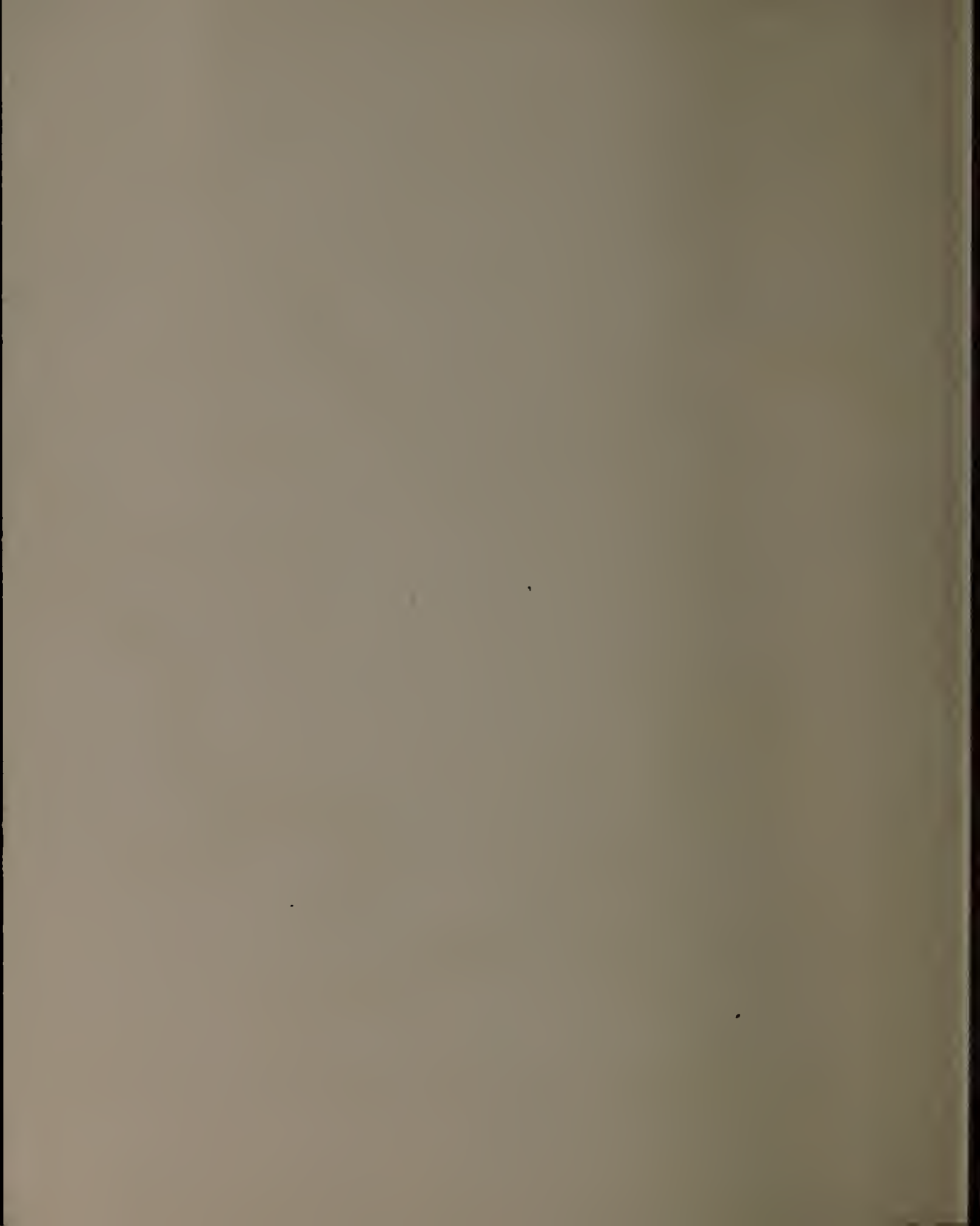
EIGHTH U.S. ARMY, KOREA

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HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



PREFACE

Korea is a mountainous peninsula about 530 miles long and 135 miles wide in northeastern Asia, projecting directly south from Manchuria. To the east it is separated from Japan by the Sea of Japan, while on the western side the Yellow Sea lies between the peninsula and the coast of China.

The peninsula is divided between communist-controlled North Korea and the Republic of Korea (ROK) (South Korea) in the south by a 187 mile long Demilitarized Zone, a 2½-mile wide unoccupied area established by the Armistice Agreement of 1953.

South Korea has a land area of approximately 38,000 square miles, or slightly less than the state of Virginia. Its nearly 30,000,000 population makes the Republic of Korea one of the three most densely populated countries in the world. Only about a fourth of South Korea's land can be farmed.

Although the Republic of Korea is, with the aid of the United States and other United Nations countries, building up its industrial facilities, the majority of Koreans living in the southern half of the peninsula depend upon agriculture, especially rice farming, for their living. Other major agricultural products include barley, millet, wheat, vegetables, fruits and cotton. Fishing is a major industry and the mining potential,

considered to be fairly good is being explored. The major minerals of Korea are gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, hard coal and tungsten.

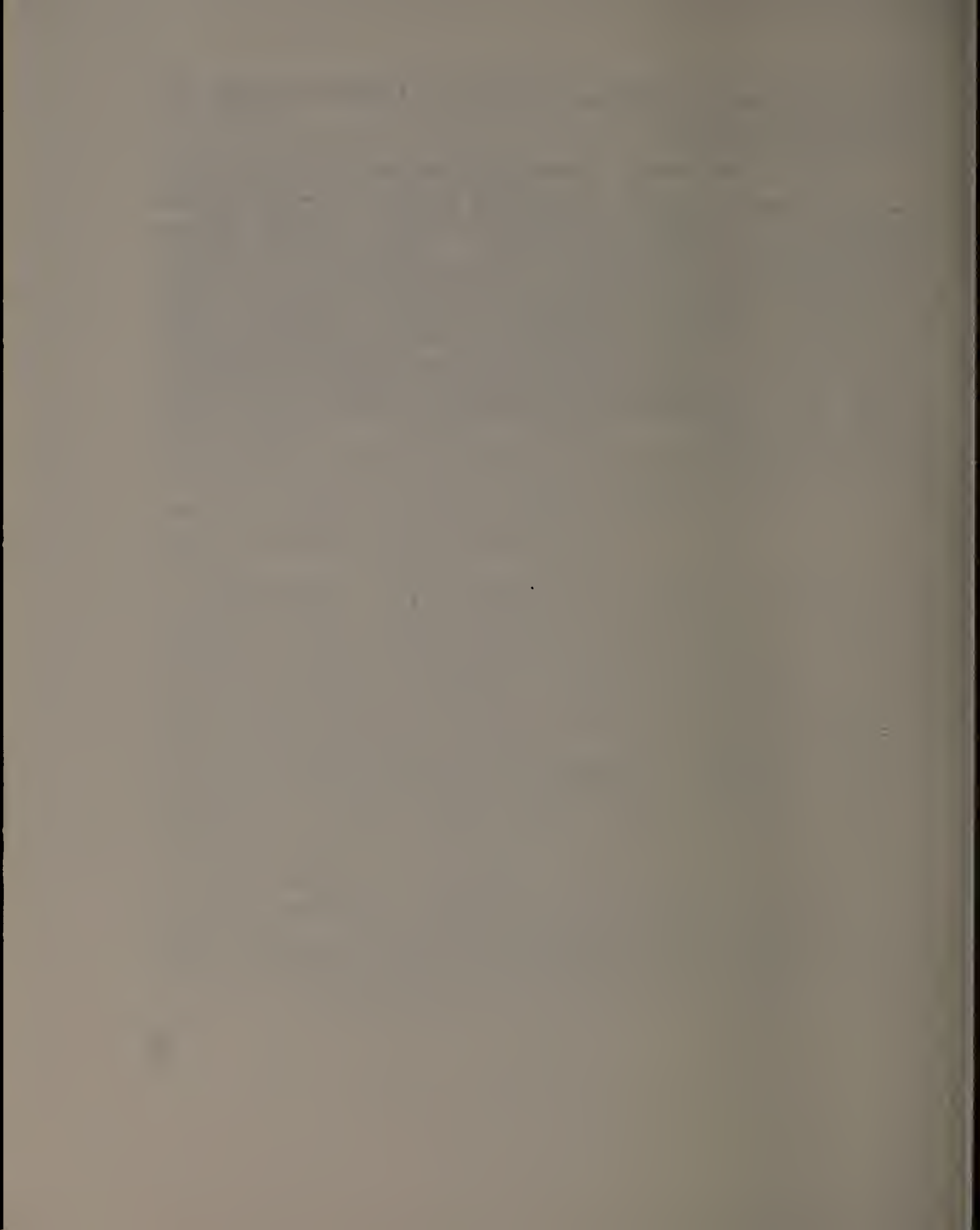
The Koreans are a Mongoloid people distinct from, yet resembling both the Chinese and the Japanese. Within the features of the average man you may see some traces of Caucasian blood dominated by Mongolian characteristics. The average Korean is about 5 feet 5 inches tall, has straight dark brown to black hair, brown eyes with a slight Mongolian eye fold, and light yellow-brown to reddish skin. The cheek bones are high and prominent, the nose short, slightly flared at the nostrils, with a flattened bridge. His female counterpart is about 5 feet 1 inch tall.

Emotionally, the Koreans are quick to laugh and equally quick to show anger. A good joke or comic situation gets an immediate reaction and, at the other extreme, insults, injustices or physical danger bring a spontaneous flareup of temper. In this the Koreans differ from their Chinese and Japanese neighbors, whose reactions lie buried under many layers of emotional discipline.

The Republic of Korea Government is patterned largely after the American Government. There are three branches: executive, legislative and judicial. The National Assembly seats three parties—the Democratic

Republic Party, Minjung (Peoples) Party and the Independent Party.

Korea offers many places of interest to the sight-seer. There are spots of natural beauty, objects of art, fascinating remains of extinct "Golden Ages" dating back myriads of centuries, and battle sites of the Korean War. Some of these places may be hard to reach or are inaccessible to tourists because of tactical military situations, but enough places of interest are available to the sight-seer to keep his off-duty time busy and enjoyable.



PAMPHLET

No. 608-15

**HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**
WASHINGTON, D.C., *14 June 1967*

**HELPFUL HINTS FOR PERSONNEL ORDERED
TO EIGHTH U.S. ARMY, KOREA**

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*** This pamphlet supersedes DA Pam 21-97, 4 January 1960, including C1, 5 October 1962.**

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1. Introduction

a. *The American Army in Korea.* At the end of the War in the Pacific, elements of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division landed in Korea in September 1945 to receive the surrender of Japanese troops. In order to establish a self-governing and sovereign Korea out of the chaotic situation which followed the end of 35 years of Japanese rule, direct military government was established in Korea. The U.S. Military Governor in Korea concentrated his efforts toward political and economic rehabilitation of South Korea. On 17 May 1947, he established the South Korea Interim Government with American advisers assisting elected or appointed Korean officials. On 10 May 1948, the people of South Korea elected members of a National Assembly, which then organized the Republic of Korea Government. Established at Seoul on 15 August 1948, the government was headed by Dr. Syngman Rhee as its first president. The U.S. Army Forces in Korea withdrew in July 1949, leaving a small military mission to help build security forces for the young republic.

- (1) *25 June 1950.* The communist-trained North Korean People's Army launched an all-out attack against the lightly armed Republic of Korea Army.
- (2) *27 June 1950.* U.S. President Harry S. Truman ordered the use of American air and

naval forces to cover and support the retreating South Korean troops. Three days later he authorized the use of U.S. ground forces in Korea.

- (3) *5 July 1950.* The first U.S. ground troops, elements of the 24th Infantry Division from Japan, were committed to action in Korea.
- (4) *12 July 1950.* The Commanding General, Eighth U.S. Army, assumed command of all ground forces in Korea.
- (5) *24 July 1950.* The United Nations Command (UNC) was established with General Headquarters in Tokyo.
- (6) *27 July 1953.* After more than 3 years of bitter fighting, an armistice was signed by the opposing military commanders, ending the fighting in Korea.
- (7) *20 November 1954.* Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army, moved from Korea to Japan, to be combined with Headquarters, Army Forces, Far East (AFFE).
- (8) *26 July 1955.* Headquarters AFFE/8A moved from Japan to Seoul, Korea.
- (9) *1 July 1957.* Headquarters, UNC, was moved to Seoul and established as a joint command with Headquarters, United States Forces,

Korea. The Commanding General, Eighth U.S. Army, assumed the additional duties of Commander in Chief, UNC, and Commander, U.S. Forces, Korea.

- (10) At present, Eighth U.S. Army has two tactical divisions under its command—the 2nd and 7th Infantry Divisions. In addition, the U.S. Army Advisory Group, Korea (KMAG), provides advisory assistance for the Republic of Korea Army in the combat arms and supporting technical services.

b. Brief History of Korea. A popular Korean legend has the Korean people descending from Tan-Gun, a grandson of the Creator, whose birth occurred in the twenty-fourth century before Christ. According to the legend, the child Tan-Gun descended in 2333 B.C. from Heaven to the Taibok Mountains where he established a tribal state with the present city of Pyongyang as its capital. He is supposed to have reigned benevolently for 1200 years.

There was evidence of Chinese influence in Korea for 1,000 years before Christ. China invaded the peninsula in 108 B.C., dividing the country into numerous colonies of Chinese settlers and migrants. Gradually, three powerful kingdoms gained strength, shook off Chinese control, and brought unity to Korea for the first time.

The greatest influence was exercised by the Silla Dynasty (57 B.C. to 935 A.D.), which established a culture under Buddhistic teachings remarkable in its advanced state of development. The achievements in astronomy, mathematics, ceramic art, and printing attained at the height of the Silla Dynasty remain culturally unsurpassed in Korean history.

With the rise of the Koryo Dynasty (935-1392) after the conquest of Silla, the peninsula experienced 400 years of turbulence. There were Mongolian invasions from the west and Japanese pirate raids from the east. In 1259, the Mongols gained control of the entire peninsula, made puppet rulers of the Koryo Kings, and forced Korea into an unsuccessful invasion of Japan in 1282.

Having been forced into the role of a pawn for powerful neighbor nations and ambitious men, Korea, under the leadership of General Yi Tae Jo, first overthrew the Mongol rulers in 1356 and then saw General Yi forcibly seize the throne in 1392. With the advent of the Yi Dynasty (1392-1910), Confucianism replaced Buddhism as the state religion. The Japanese invaded the peninsula in 592 en route to China. It took 6 years to drive them out. Next came a defeat at the hands of the Manchus.

With this last defeat, Korea decided they had had enough of the outside world. They locked their doors

to foreigners and adopted such a strong policy of isolationism that the nickname "Hermit Kingdom" became synonymous with Korea.

During the latter part of more than 500 years of the Yi Dynasty reign, plots and counterplots gradually built up within the Yi court. The royal family split internally in its sympathies during the Russo-Japanese War. This contributed the final spark in a long series of internal fires which so lowered the resistance of Koreans that Japan was able to annex the country in 1910.

For 35 years the Japanese occupied Korea. They brought in such benefits as industrial "know-how," modern systems of public transportation, communications, and western progressive methods sifted through eastern minds. On the negative side, Japan imposed a social and economic subservience upon the Koreans. Illiteracy was prevalent, the Korean language was outlawed, and Korean leadership training in all fields of endeavor was virtually nonexistent. All profits and gains from the land and industry went as spoils to Japan rather than toward expansion and development in Korea. Finally, with the defeat of Japan in World War II, Korea was liberated in 1945. There followed a short 3-year military government set up by the United States to bring order out of chaos.

On 15 August 1948, the Republic of Korea was proclaimed with Syngman Rhee as its first president. But freedom was brief and troubled. Two years later, on 25 June 1950, communist trained North Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel and the United Nations were called to defend South Korea against the invaders. After a devastating give-and-take war, the United Nations forces signed an armistice with the communists in July 1953. That armistice, guarded by the forces of the United Nations Command and the Republic of Korea, remains in effect today.

2. Baggage

a. General. You have been given a copy of DA Pam 55-2, "Personal Property Shipping Information," which will answer most of your ordinary questions. Read it carefully and refer any particular questions to the transportation officer at the time of counseling. Improper actions on your part may cause your personal property shipment to be misrouted and delayed.

b. Air Movement.

- (1) *Accompanied baggage.* This is normally limited to 66 pounds unless excess is authorized in travel orders. Individual allowances, sometimes by piece and weight, also vary depending upon the mode, and the circumstances attend-

ing the travel. Check with your transportation officer for complete information.

- (2) *Unaccompanied baggage.* Movement of your unaccompanied baggage will be arranged for by your transportation officer and may be moved by a variety of modes depending upon personal requirements, capability and current local situations. In all instances it is desirable that unaccompanied baggage be turned in to the transportation officer for shipment as far in advance of travel as possible. He will advise you as to the transit time currently being experienced. This baggage will normally reach you at the oversea area through the transportation officer serving the assignment destination.

c. Water Movement.

- (1) *Accompanied baggage.* You will be permitted to carry a portion of this aboard the vessel as hand or cabin baggage for use during the voyage. It is generally limited to two pieces. The remainder of your accompanied baggage will be in the hold of the vessel and will not be accessible en route. Sufficient quantities of cooking utensils, kitchenware, silverware, linens, towels, wash cloths and bedding should

be included with your hold baggage so that it will be available for use prior to arrival of your household goods. If there is an infant or small child in the family special equipment for them should be brought with you as such items are not readily available in Korea. Hold baggage will probably be unloaded after you debark and be forwarded to your destination assignment.

- (2) *Unaccompanied baggage.* This is baggage which does not travel with you on the same conveyance. Its movement is determined by the transportation officer at origin. It may move by surface transportation and consequently should be turned in for shipment as soon as possible so that you can expect to receive it at your new duty station without undue delay and hardship.

d. Free Entry Privileges and Custom Duties. Personnel may bring into Korea reasonable quantities of private property for personal or family use free of customs duties and other charges. Likewise, articles in reasonable quantities may be imported for personal use or for bona fide gifts. Liquor and commissary items are not authorized as gifts to Korean nationals; however, post exchange items, within certain limitations, may be donated to Koreans. No property will be

brought into Korea for the purpose of resale, barter or exchange with Korean nationals. All baggage is subject to customs inspections by U.S. military authorities. Be sure to ship all possessions by Government transportation in order to insure customs-free entry into Korea. Items shipped by commercial carrier may be subject to Korean customs charges which are very high. Great difficulty is encountered in obtaining customs clearance for items imported by commercial carrier.

3. Climate

The climate in South Korea is temperate, with Seoul, the capital city, having an average temperature of 52° which is similar to that of New York (53°); Pusan, at the southeastern tip of the peninsula, averages 56° , the same as Washington, D.C. The winter season, November through March, is characterized by a flow of cold and dry air from the Asian continent. Snow amounts are usually light except along the eastern and the southeastern coasts where occasional heavy falls occur. Summer, June through August, brings southerly flow of hot, moist air, high temperatures and relative humidities with extensive cloudiness and heavy rainfall. Floods are common in July and August, causing considerable property damage and loss of life. An average of two typhoons yearly affect South Korea

and, although typhoon-force winds are rare because the typhoons are weakening when they reach here, they add to flooding conditions. In Korea, then, the climate can be described as monsoonal with a predominantly northerly flow in the winter and a southerly flow in the summer. The intervening spring (April and May) and fall (September and October) are transitional periods with relatively pleasant weather conditions so far as temperature is concerned and with moderate amounts of rainfall.

4. Clothing

a. Uniform Seasons. Winter and summer uniforms are worn in Korea. The winter season begins on the third Monday in October. The summer season begins on the first Monday in May.

b. Uniforms. Uniforms worn are as prescribed by Major Commanders. Generally, for field duty, the OG 107 and OG 108 are worn during the summer and winter, respectively. AG 44, AG 344, Tan uniform with or without blouse and khaki uniforms are authorized for wear. The abbreviated khaki uniform is not authorized for wear. Officers are required to possess the Army Blue uniform for wear on appropriate occasions. The white uniform is worn on an optional basis. However, all officers, particularly in the field grades, are encouraged to own this uniform.

c. Civilian Clothing. Civilian clothing will conform to the standards of good taste and the degree of formality for the type of activity and time of day. It is authorized for wear as prescribed by Eighth U.S. Army Regulation 670-7 and local implementing regulations. Generally civilian clothing may be worn—

- (1) On military posts.
- (2) While participating in athletics.
- (3) At recreation facilities.
- (4) During period of leave outside of Korea.
- (5) On other occasions when specifically authorized.

d. Dependents. Clothing suitable for the four seasons in a climate similar to that of the Middle Atlantic states should be included in the wardrobe. Overshoes, rubbers and/or rainboots, and raincoats are necessary items during the entire year. It is advisable to purchase a basic wardrobe prior to departure from the States. Warm woolen clothing is needed for the winter months. Washable clothing is recommended as the most practicable kind because cleaning fluids and drycleaning processing in Korea are not comparable to those in the States.

5. Commissary Facilities

Commissary facilities are provided for military personnel with authorized dependents in the command.

They are modeled after stateside commissaries and stock a complete line of foodstuffs, including meats, fresh fruits and vegetables (in season), canned goods and frozen foods. Reconstituted whole milk from approved sources is available. Condensed and evaporated milks and baked goods, in limited varieties, may be purchased.

6. Cost of Living

As a general rule, standard living expenses will be less than the average in the United States. This is due in part to the fact that prices are slightly lower for basic items than average stateside prices and the fact that stocks contained in facilities operated by the U.S. Army are essentially limited to common items. Costs for services provided by Korean personnel are also considerably less than comparable services in the United States. For example, drycleaning and laundry are about 30 percent of U.S. costs; tailoring and dress-making, 20 percent of U.S. costs; haircuts and hair dressing, 10-20 percent of U.S. costs. Shopping on the local economy is available and prices compare quite favorably to those in the United States. This is true primarily with respect to purchases of products which are produced from local resources. Items which are imported or produced from resources imported from outside Korea are generally more expensive.

7. Dependent Employment

Dependents have frequent opportunities to obtain employment as typists, stenographers and secretaries. There are also occasional opportunities to obtain substitute teacher, staff nurse, and accounting positions. Applicants for such positions must meet Civil Service Commission qualification requirements.

8. Domestic Help

Ample domestic help is available in all areas of Korea. In comparison with costs for domestic help in the United States, wages for maids and housekeeper-cooks are considered reasonable. Services of a maid are frequently shared by several military personnel with the cost prorated. Housekeeper-cooks are provided two meals per day by the employer. Domestic employees are required to obtain medical clearance to assure freedom from communicable disease.

9. Electrical Appliances

a. The characteristics of electric power available at U.S. Army posts are 110 volts, 60 cycles. Power supplied to off-post facilities by the Korean Electric Company consists of 100 volts, 60 cycles, but considerable fluctuations are being experienced in both. Therefore, voltage regulators which are available at local post exchanges, are required for such locations.

b. The normally used American household electric appliances, such as television sets, radios, coffee percolators, toasters, washing machines, refrigerators, record players, air conditioners, etc., are permitted for use here and are available for purchase at post exchanges. However, for some of these items a special authorization for utilization is required from post engineers who will determine whether the installed wire size is capable of carrying the required current.

10. Financial Facilities and Currency

a. *Banking Facilities.* Adequate finance service is provided throughout Eighth U.S. Army, Korea. Military banking facilities have been established in Korea by the Bank of America for use by military personnel and their dependents. Most banking services, such as checking accounts, savings accounts, and sale of banking paper are offered by the military banking facilities. Savings accounts established at banking facilities do not draw interest. Checks drawn against accounts maintained in Korea are negotiable only in Korea and Japan and are payable only in MPC's; therefore it is advisable to maintain a checking account in continental United States for completing U.S. transactions. Personal checks drawn on U.S. banks may, with limitations, be cashed in post exchanges, most clubs and messes and military banking facilities.

b. *Currency.* The *won* is the basic monetary unit used on the economy in the Republic of Korea. MPC's are used in lieu of U.S. currency. The possession of U.S. currency is prohibited except when preparing to depart from Korea. U.S. currency must be exchanged for MPC's immediately upon arrival. It is recommended that a minimum amount of U.S. currency be brought to Korea and that additional funds be carried in the form of negotiable dollar instruments. Korean *won* may be purchased at the official rates of exchange in authorized sales outlets, which include post exchanges, officer and enlisted clubs, military banking facilities and disbursing offices. Present command regulations allow limited amounts of *won* to be converted to U.S. currency upon departure from Korea. Summarizing, MPC's may be used in transactions between authorized users and in military sponsored activities, while *won* must be used in transactions with Korean nationals and on the local economy.

11. Firearms

Personnel may not bring or send weapons of any type into Korea except bona fide sporting firearms. Such sporting firearms, e.g., shotguns, sporting rifles, and target pistols and revolvers may be brought or sent to Korea, but must be registered upon arrival with

the local provost marshal. They must be stored in unit arms rooms when not actually in use, unless exception is authorized by the commander.

12. Food

a. Standards of sanitation and hygiene in Korea are generally lower than those acceptable in the United States. Intestinal disorders and other communicable and parasitic diseases are more prevalent. The Army, however, maintains high standards of sanitation on their compounds to protect military personnel and their dependents.

b. Food obtained in Army messes, clubs and snack-bars or purchased in commissaries comes from approved sources. Food purchased in the civilian market or consumed in off-post eating establishments is not approved or endorsed in any way by the U.S. military. Personnel are advised to use caution when eating in local restaurants and to avoid, in particular, fresh salads, raw vegetables, fish and seafood, and dairy products.

c. Safe drinking water is supplied on all U.S. military compounds. Water from civilian sources as well as local soft drinks and distilled liquors should be considered unsafe. Drinking in civilian establishments should be limited to bottled beer and coffee and tea served hot.

13. Household Furnishings

a. Dependent quarters are for the most part furnished with the major items of furniture required for each room as well as some of the smaller items useful for housekeeping purposes, i.e., waste baskets, garbage cans, mats, mirrors, lamps, etc.

b. It is recommended that you bring the following items to Korea: clocks (none furnished), cooking utensils, kitchenware, silverware, chinaware, glassware, linens, towels, washcloths, and bathmats, bedding (linens, blankets, pillows and bedspreads), vacuum cleaner, draperies and curtains, drapery rods (especially traverse), television, radios, additional lamps (especially study, table and dresser lamps), air conditioner, electric fan and heater, automatic washer and dryer, irons, mixers, sewing machines, books, clothes pins, children's crib and playpen, pictures and picture hooks, and full-length mirrors. Although all of these items are sold by the PX, they are not always available when you need them. It is not unusual to wait 2 to 4 months for some of the items. A limited selection of drapery and curtain material is available for sale and there are qualified Korean tailors and seamstresses who will make them at a reasonable price.

c. It is recommended that you do not bring the following items to Korea because they are furnished in quarters and there is no storage space available out-

side the quarters: cookstove, refrigerator and golf cart, which is not permitted on the course.

d. Korea is a restricted area as defined in AR 55-71; therefore, upon receipt of travel orders, you should contact your Transportation Officer for information concerning shipment of household goods.

14. Housing

a. Korea is a restricted area so far as dependent travel and logistical support are concerned. Approved private housing is not available at the present time and the scope and capacity of logistical facilities generally are gauged to requirements exclusive of dependents of military personnel.

b. For personnel without dependents, billeting in Korea varies from houses to barracks to quonsets, depending upon the specific area and grade of the individual.

c. It should be borne in mind that relatively few sponsors are authorized to have their dependents in the command in a "Command Sponsored" status. The majority of sponsor-held positions for which dependents may be authorized are in the Military Assistance Group, with a few positions, identified by a "key list," in Headquarters United Nations Command, United States Forces Korea and Eighth United States Army.

Complete information concerning dependent housing and related facilities will be furnished under separate cover to those authorized dependent housing.

d. Dependent quarters are predominantly of two and three bedroom size; however, a few four bedroom units are available. They will generally be of a one-story duplex type with asphalt tiled floors and supplied with hot and cold running water, electricity, electric ranges, refrigerators, and modern plumbing facilities, including bathtubs and showers. In addition, a majority of the quarters will have an open fireplace in the living room and a screened-in porch at the rear. Each unit has a central, oil-fired, hot air heating system. Garages are not available. There is no storage space outside of your quarters; however, the space within quarters is ample for your luggage, suitcases, footlockers, etc.

15. Language

Korean is a relatively simple language to speak because very little intonation or rise and fall in voice pitch is required. Speech flows evenly with only slight accent on syllables. You may hear slight differences in the way the language is spoken in various regions but the language, as spoken in Seoul, the capital city, will be understood everywhere. An excellent guide to Korean words and expressions you will find useful is

contained in DA Pam 20-180, A Pocket Guide to Korea.

16. Laundry and Drycleaning Services

The Eighth U.S. Army operates laundry and drycleaning plants at several points in Korea. PX concessions at most posts offer laundry and drycleaning services. Duties of attendants in officers billets, maids in dependent quarters, and houseboys in enlisted billets normally include laundry service. Soap and other cleaning supplies must be furnished by the individual.

17. Legal Matters

a. Assignment to an oversea command may cause many inconveniences in managing personal legal affairs. Where family separation is involved, it is advisable to seek the aid of a legal assistance officer in making the necessary legal arrangements prior to departure to the oversea command.

b. The following personal papers and matters may need attention before personnel depart for overseas:

- (1) Will.
- (2) Power of attorney.
- (3) Important documents.
- (4) Debts and obligations.
- (5) Income tax (including State, if applicable).
- (6) Insurance.

c. Military personnel and their dependents may request assistance from the local legal assistance officer in Korea on matters other than those of an official or military nature. This legal service is rendered free of charge.

18. Medical Services

Adequate medical facilities are available to military personnel and their dependents. Because of the wide dispersion of troops and families, hospitalization may not be available in the immediate area of assignment, but dispensary service, to include routine pediatric and prenatal care, is provided at locations close to most dependent housing areas. Personnel and equipment for highly specialized medical and surgical care are limited to a few hospitals, but are available if the need arises. Dependents should complete any necessary medical and dental treatment prior to departure from the United States. Dependents and military personnel who are taking medicine routinely upon prescription from their own physician in the United States should bring with them a copy of the prescription showing the ingredients thereof and the amounts of medication being taken.

19. Pets

a. Personnel authorized transportation of dependents and household goods to Korea may also ship pets

aboard MSTS passenger vessels on a space available basis subject to the following requirements:

- (1) Pets must be accompanied by the owner or his authorized agent.
- (2) Must have a preventive inoculation certificate against rabies issued by competent authority within 6 months of arrival in Korea, and a health certificate issued by a veterinarian 10 days prior to departure from the port of embarkation.
- (3) All pets are subject to quarantine (21 days upon entry, 10 days prior to departure) by the ROK Government in ROK facilities at the owners' expense. (Quarantine in military facilities is normally not granted.)

b. Transportation of pets by air at Government expense is not authorized.

c. Pets must be registered with the local provost marshal upon arrival and annually thereafter. Pets are not permitted to run loose at any time in military compounds within the command.

d. A complete military veterinary hospital is available for private pet care in the Seoul area. In other areas, limited outpatient care is available at veterinary units.

20. Police, the Law and You

a. On U.S. military installations, police authority over Americans, both military and civilian, is vested in the Military Police. Authority over other nationals is shared by the Korean National Police and the U.S. Military Police.

b. Military police are assisted in installation security missions by the Korean National Police, Korean civilian guards, and special police, both military and civilian.

c. The Status of Forces Agreement concluded with the Republic of Korea on 9 July 1966 places military personnel and their dependents under the jurisdiction of Korean civil and criminal courts. Military personnel also remain subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

d. A black market exists in both Korea and Japan. Engagement in black-marketing activities will not be tolerated and penalties for so doing are severe. Upon arrival at the oversea station in Korea, personnel must familiarize themselves with regulations and directives relating to black-market activities and their prohibition. The importation of items in excess of personal needs should be avoided.

e. Certain areas and buildings have been placed "off limits" to U.S. personnel because of health or other

reasons. Upon arrival, the locations of "off limits" areas should be learned and these locations avoided. "Off limits" locations may not be legally entered and these areas receive considerable police attention.

f. Curfew hours for both military and civilian personnel are established by the Korean Government and the military commands. The curfew regulations are rigidly enforced.

g. You should rigidly observe traffic rules and regulations and cooperate with police in traffic matters. Having an accident in Korea can get you into a lot more trouble than it would back home.

21. Postal Service

a. Postal service in this command is excellent. Air-mail is received from continental United States via commercial aircraft. Transit time normally does not exceed 3 days for service to Korea. Ordinary mail is received via military or commercial surface transportation. Transit time for ordinary mail from San Francisco to Korea may require up to 42 days.

b. Immediately prior to departure from home station, personnel should obtain Change of Address Cards (DD Form 1175) from the unit mail clerk. Cards should be mailed to—

- (1) Correspondents and publishers.

- (2) Postal officer of the last station.
- (3) Casual Mail Directory, APO San Francisco, 96335.
- (4) The Adjutant General, ATTN: AGPF, Washington, D.C., 20310 (for officer personnel only).
- (5) Postal officer of the new station.

c. Military personnel and their dependents should use only the applicable unit address. Street name and quarters number should not be used as part of the mailing address since mail delivery service to quarters is not provided. Dependents should request correspondents to address mail in care of the service member (sponsor) upon whom they are dependent, using the address of such member.

d. While reasonable quantities of articles for personal use or bona fide gifts may be imported through military postal channels, all parcels are subject to customs inspections.

22. Post Exchange Facilities

a. There are numerous exchange outlets in Korea ranging in size from small field exchanges for individual units to large stores, such as the exchanges located in Seoul and Ascom City. The exchanges feature a complete line of goods, including mail-order gift items from Japan.

b. Supplementing the activities of the PX proper are Korean-operated exchange concessions which offer a variety of services, including barbershops, beauty parlors, watch repair and tailor shops, drycleaning establishments and photography shops.

c. The same word of caution applies to shopping in Korea as in any other foreign country. In seeking a particular item, shop around and compare quality and prices to avoid overpaying for inferior merchandise. Mutual respect is built between the buyer and seller if each knows the other is dealing fairly and shopping carefully.

23. Radio and Television Services

a. The American Forces Korea Radio and Television Network is spread throughout Korea. The radio network consists of the key station located in Seoul plus affiliate and relay stations. The television network consists of the key station, Channel 2, at Seoul, plus several television relay stations.

b. AFKN provides a voice for commanders through announcements and special programs; disseminates news and other command subjects for the information and education of U.S. Forces; alerts United Nations Command Forces of impending crises, such as air raids, ground attack, serious fires, typhoons, floods and similar emergencies; and provides entertainment for the

morale of the U.S. Armed Forces personnel and dependents in Korea.

c. AFKN radio outlets broadcast 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. AFKN television outlets broadcast during the hours when viewer potential is high, normally from 1700 hours to 2330 hours on weekdays, and from 1030 hours to 2400 hours on Saturday, Sunday and holidays.

24. Recreational Facilities

a. Recreation for personnel assigned to Eighth U.S. Army is strongly encouraged by the commanders of all units. Year around recreational facilities are available to make your tour of duty more enjoyable. Well equipped service clubs containing comfortable facilities are located on posts where there is a large concentration of troops. Activities include pool, table tennis, tours, parties, tournaments, dances, floor shows, and musicrooms with a variety of records and musical instruments for individual use.

b. Eighth Army libraries compare favorably with public libraries in the United States. These libraries provide educational and recreational reading, current issues of U.S. newspapers and magazines, classical and semiclassical music on records and tapes, with quiet, comfortable areas for study, letter writing, music listening, and slide previewing. Book and music-related

programs for the military community are frequently sponsored by the libraries.

c. Crafts shops offer a wide variety of arts and crafts possibilities, including leatherwork, woodworking, jewelry and enameling, model building and fine arts. In addition, there are well-equipped laboratories for developing, printing and enlarging photographs. Activities provide tours, exhibits, classes, clubs, and periodic contests in the field of photography, crafts, fine arts and model airplanes.

d. An opportunity exists for both leisure-type activities and active sports competition at various levels in football, touch football, baseball, basketball, softball, tennis, golf, wrestling, boxing, swimming, diving, and volleyball. Sports clinics are held yearly in a variety of sports featuring instructors highly regarded in their respective fields.

e. The Eighth Army Special Services operate 23 bowling centers with a total of 138 regulation lanes. The United States Army (Korea) Bowling Association processes bowling league sanction applications for approximately 140 leagues comprised of approximately 1,200 five-man teams. The Association secretary checks the lanes annually to assure they comply with American Bowling Congress specifications. Eighth Army Bowling Championships and City Association Bowling

Tournaments are conducted annually. Bowling fees are minimal and rental bowling shoes are available.

f. The Eighth Army Special Services Section sponsors a professional program which imports USO shows and American Education Theatre Association Productions from the United States as well as commercial entertainment groups from many other foreign countries, providing entertainment for all military installations. Soldier shows, initiated from within the ranks of servicemen, include plays, talent contests, and variety shows. Korean floor shows and orchestras perform periodically in all military clubs and messes with a variety of singers, musicians and dancers.

g. All military posts have motion picture theatres where the latest pictures from the United States are regularly shown.

h. Hunting is good in the Republic of Korea, but personnel must familiarize themselves with regulations covering hunting and the possession of personal weapons. Caution must be exercised in some areas because of the danger of landmines left from the Korean War.

i. Some boating facilities are available, plus an assortment of other recreational activities designed to make the Korean tour more pleasant.

j. A theater-wide newspaper, "Pacific Stars and Stripes," is published daily. The Korea edition of Pa-

cific Stars and Stripes contains several pages of news directly concerned with American and United Nations personnel activities in Korea. This newspaper provides excellent coverage of national and international news and sports, plus a wide range of features, including a Sunday comic section and feature supplement.

k. Newspapers are published weekly, biweekly or monthly in all major subordinate commands. In addition, smaller more personal newspapers are sometimes published by battalion-size units. These newspapers serve primarily to publicize local activities of the soldiers within a command. It also provides the commander with the means for expressing and disseminating pertinent information concerning the individual on both a personal and professional basis. The newspapers, a source of reading interest and benefit to the serviceman, contain Armed Forces Press Service spot news and feature material in addition to comprehensive local coverage. Each newspaper has its own staff who incorporate material furnished by unit reports with news items received from the field and other sources.

25. Religious Facilities

a. The countries of the Far East have come under the influence of Christianity in comparatively recent

times. There are Christian churches in some of the larger cities and there is considerable missionary activity. However, American personnel in Korea will depend generally on the services provided by military chaplains.

b. There are chapels at most military installations where chaplains undertake to provide services comparable to the pastoral ministry at home. Dependents of military personnel are cordially welcomed to the religious services of their choice. Where dependents are present, the chaplain usually will undertake to provide a program of religious education, including Sunday School and religious youth programs. The military chaplain, as far as is practicable, attempts to serve the religious needs of all personnel of the command, either through his own services or the assistance he may render in securing the service that may be required. He acts as a friend and counselor to all seeking his help.

c. A unique feature of the military religious program in Korea is the Eighth U.S. Army Retreat Center. Military personnel and authorized civilians are afforded the opportunity to spend a period of 3 to 5 days devoted to spiritual exercises. Retreats are conducted for the major faiths and also for special denominational groups.

26. Schools

a. Military Education. Army education centers are located in all areas of troop concentration in Korea. Offered are educational services ranging from the 5th grade through MOS-related training, USAFI correspondence courses and resident credit University of Maryland courses leading to the college baccalaureate degree.

b. Dependent Schools. Schooling in grades 1 through 12 is provided for children of personnel authorized to have dependents in Korea. In large communities, kindergartens and nursery schools may also be available on a tuition basis. Elementary schools are located in major housing areas and one accredited high school with dormitory facilities is located in Seoul. Normally, parents are not charged for educational services other than for the attendance of their children at kindergarten. However, a fee may be assessed if adequate appropriated funds are not made available.

27. Significant Korean Peculiarities

a. In Korea you will find a curious mixture of traditional and western cultures. The traditional culture is more predominant in the rural areas of Korea and may contain practices which will appear repugnant to you, particularly with respect to sanitation standards,

toilet habits, and table manners. The western culture is relatively new and is associated with the move towards modernization largely centered in the urban areas. In any case, the Korean people are quite proud of their traditional culture and even in those areas where modernization is taking place, they tend to retain some of the more significant aspects of the traditional culture.

b. Hotel accommodations in Korea vary considerably in quality and are generally of two types—western and traditional. Western facilities are provided in the former; traditional accommodations provide for a mattress on an *ondol* floor which is heated from the passage of hot air under the floor. When sleeping in a Korean establishment or home during seasons when heat is provided, you should insure that the room is properly ventilated. Heat in Korea is largely obtained from the burning of charcoal briquets which produce carbon monoxide. Improperly constructed heating systems sometimes permit the seepage of the poisonous fumes into rooms which can result in serious illness or death in improperly ventilated areas.

c. Personnel who may reside on the local economy may encounter the *key money* system of paying rent. In this system, the landlord receives a lump sum of money, or a living sum, plus a specified monthly rent. During the term of occupancy the owner is entitled

to use this lump sum for investment purposes for which he receives a high rate of interest. The lump sum is returned upon termination of occupancy.

d. Personal signatures do not have the same significance with Koreans that they do with Americans. In Korea, as in much of the Far East, a personal seal is used. This seal may be highly stylized and usually bears the family name and given name of its owner. The seals vary from simple ones of wood or plastic to highly ornamental seals made of ivory and precious stones. One recent innovation to the personal seal is to have the seal made from the fingerprint of the person together with his name. It is usually wise in a business transaction to obtain the seal and the signature of the Korean involved.

e. The Korean concept of a contract differs significantly from the concept which prevails in the United States. In the Korean view, a contract does not have the binding character which it has in our society. Any changes in the conditions that prevailed at the time the contract was made may invalidate the completion of the conditions of the contract without any sense of misdeed on the part of the Korean. Therefore, when entering into a contract, necessary precautions should be undertaken to prevent substantial losses in case the terms of the contract are not fulfilled.

f. Since the close of the Korean War in 1953 there has been a curfew in Korea. At the present time this curfew extends from midnight to 0400 hours and applies throughout Korea except for Cheju-do, Chong Chong Buk-do, and various sightseeing or tourist areas, such as the Walker Hill area located in the vicinity of Seoul.

28. Telephone and Telegraph Services

a. Eighth U.S. Army has facilities available to provide on-post telephone service to military personnel.

(1) Telephone service is provided to common user areas of BOQ's, BEQ's, and BWQ's for personnel on an unaccompanied tour. There is no charge for this service.

(2) Telephone service on a reimbursable basis is provided to the quarters of military personnel who are on an accompanied tour.

b. Local Korean facilities provide out of the country telegram service.

(1) In Seoul, telegrams may be sent from the Korean International Telecommunication Bureau (KIT).

(2) In all other major cities, telegrams may be sent from the local post office.

29. Transportation

a. Transportation facilities available include railways, air and ship lines, buses and taxis. Bus transportation is available to almost anywhere in the Republic of Korea.

b. Except for highways built by the U.S. Army and the ROK Army, most roads are in poor condition.

30. Vehicles

a. Only persons who possess competent orders which authorize shipment of a vehicle may bring it free of customs duty into Korea where it must be registered with U.S. Forces, Korea.

b. Minimum insurance requirements of \$10,000 bodily injury per person, \$20,000 bodily injury per accident, and \$5,000 property damage must be met prior to registration and policies must cover other operators of the vehicle, including Koreans.

c. Operators' permits are issued by the U.S. Forces, Korea, upon successful completion of a Korean road law and traffic sign test and either successful completion of a driver's course or possession of a valid state driver's permit.

d. Vehicles brought to Korea should be inconspicuous, not gaudy, and have a wheelbase not exceeding 119 inches.

e. Roads in Korea are poorly surfaced, narrow, winding and overcrowded. Driving is extremely hazardous and difficult. The maximum speed anywhere is 30 miles per hour.

f. Personnel who desire to import a vehicle into Korea at their own expense must meet Korean customs requirements. Customs duties generally are in excess of the cost of the vehicle when it was new.

31. Distribution

Applicable commanders will insure that a copy of this pamphlet is furnished each individual under conditions specified below:

a. *At Home Station.* To each officer, warrant officer and enlisted person or his dependents upon alert for oversea assignment to the Eighth U.S. Army, Korea.

b. *At U.S. Army Oversea Replacement Station.* To each individual not previously issued a copy as indicated above.

c. *At Transportation Areas.* To each individual not previously issued a copy as indicated above.

32. Conclusion

a. This information has been assembled to assist military personnel and their dependents in making personal plans for travel to and assignment in Korea.

b. It is important that U.S. Forces in Korea develop a close bond of understanding, good will, and mutual respect with the Korean people. The newcomer to Korea must be prepared to recognize, accept and accord the proper respect for the Korean traditional practices which are part of their way of life, no matter how they differ from our social concepts. By according such respect, Americans can, in turn, earn the respect of the Koreans and enhance their image of the American people.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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